

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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RO 70 1855 LOUISVILLE, KY., FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1855

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## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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## THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

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FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.

One of the most important matters of present disagreement between the Southern people and a large portion of those in the North is unquestionably the fugitive slave law. We think there is no good reason why there cannot be an amicable adjustment of this. The object which the law is intended to accomplish, the actual restoration of actual slaves escaping into non-slaveholding States, is one which those States have no right to oppose or resist. If the people of the free States say that our slaves, escaping to their soil, shall not be returned to us, they set the constitution and our rights under it at open defiance, and it is not worth while to reason with them or even to expostulate with them or attempt to compromise with them. But, if our Northern brethren are willing that there should be provisions for the effectual restoration of real fugitives from slavery, and, if their whole objection to the present fugitive slave law, as some of them allege, is that it is unconstitutional in some of its features, that it is unnecessarily harsh, and that it puts in peril the liberty of freemen, and if they merely desire to change the law without impairing its legitimate effectiveness, we do not believe there can be any insuperable obstacle to a fair and right adjustment.

We know that some honest and enlightened patriots of the South think that the law might in some things very properly have been made less offensive to the public sentiment of the North than it is. Two or three months after the close of the Congressional session during which this and the rest of the compromise measures were adopted, we had a long conversation upon the subject with Mr. Clay, on his return from Cuba, at the house of his relative Mr. Thomas Smith in this city. Upon that occasion Mr. Clay expressed much concern at the discontent of the North on account of the fugitive slave law and remarked, that, if he could have remained at Washington and acted upon the committee by which the bill was reported to the Senate, he could, he fully believed, have caused it to be reported and passed in a form far less offensive to the North and perhaps entirely satisfactory to both North and South, but that, after his departure for Boston on account of ill-health, an influential member of the committee, who was opposed to the whole system of compromise measures, proposed and carried provisions apparently designed to make it obnoxious. We asked Mr. Clay what he himself would have proposed if he had staid and acted on the committee. He replied, that he would have proposed a provision that a person claimed as a fugitive slave should, on being remanded to the place whence he escaped, have a jury-trial there to test his right to freedom if he desired it. We suggested that the fugitive could have this under the law as it passed. Yes, said Mr. Clay, but the people of the North suppose, and it is to a great extent true, that a negro, claimed and held as a slave, does not, as a general rule, understand his legal rights; that, either by his own ignorance or by his master's authority or management, he is prevented from taking the necessary steps for obtaining legal redress; or that he is hurried off and sold in some remote part of the country where proof of his right to freedom is out of the question; and I would have proposed that provision should be made in the law for the slave's being taken back to the very neighborhood whence he should be alleged to have escaped, and for ascertaining whether he actually claimed a right to freedom, and, if he did, claim it, for having the question of his right brought immediately before a jury of the vicinage without any active agency of his own. And the old patriot added that many of the people of the North understood, and the rest could easily be made to understand, that the rights of a colored person would be in no danger from such a jury, there being nothing in the human shape that the people of the South more abhor than a kidnapper or a man who claims a free person as his slave.

We could certainly wish that the present fugitive slave law, though no doubt far from perfect, might, for the sake of peace, be left alone; but we repeat, that, if the true men, the genuine patriots of the non-slaveholding States, entertain a sincere and honest conviction that the law in some of its features is either unconstitutional or harsh and perilous to the freedom of free citizens or to the rights and the sovereignty of the free States, and if they desire to procure, in a proper spirit, modifications not at all inconsistent with the prompt and effective accomplishment of the rights guaranteed to the South by the Constitution, we have little doubt that an amicable adjustment might be made, and that the Northern and Southern members of the great American party might, through their delegates, agree upon the terms.

We had intended to speak, to-day, of other differences requiring adjustment, but this article

is already long enough, and we shall defer till to-morrow what we have to say further. We address ourselves not to the captious, not to cavillers, not to men who seek to turn everything to party account and who would rather the controversies between the North and the South should be inflamed than adjusted, but to those who in their hearts desire a restoration of the peace of the country and would gladly make any legitimate sacrifice to that end. We should be pleased to hear from others upon the subject.

The following is a gush from such a fountain of poetry as dwells in the depths of few human spirits:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

### THE MAIDEN'S INHERITANCE.

BY FRANK GRAHAME.

I know a dream, that is not quite all dream,  
Which yet full sadly lies  
On my enchanted eyes,  
And trails a sorrow o'er the day supreme.

I know a rich domain, on fertile ground,  
Begirt with granite hills;  
And veined with flashing rills,  
Where high the laurel-forests wave around.

There sunny wilds unnumbered bloom in soft,  
With redolence of balm;  
And groves of Syrian palm  
In rank luxuriance deck the dreamy wold.

Among the hills there yawns a wild abyss,  
With night-shade slanting over,  
And knitted hemlock cover  
To mortal line and plummet measureless.

Red poppies flaunt in that unholy place,  
And sunless shadow lie,  
And voices prophesy  
When heirs are born to one unhappy race.

I know a dome that rests on pillars tall,  
With roof of gorgeous arch,  
As blue as heaven in March;  
With fretted gold and arabesque o'er all.

Through glancing chambers mildly trickles day,  
On pictures old and grand—  
The noblest in the land,  
And marble imagery, that lines the way.

A banquet stands untaught on the board,  
As guests were there to be—  
In lordly revelry—  
By human hand the wine has not been poured.

By human hand the censors are not fed—  
The censors all of gold,  
And carved in antique mould,  
Exhalant sweetnes, like a violet bed.

There have been wrangos in that ancestral palace,  
That live to-day in rhyme;  
But empty now, sublime,  
Those halls of silent song desecrate on Alice.

Beware! a doom o'erhangs the arching grand,  
That nameless here must be;  
Alas, for one like thee  
To wander there without a warning hand.

My lips are sealed, as once in Palestine  
A dreary land was set,  
By Him of Oliver,  
Who broke the death where Jairus' child had been.

Like thee, the odious things were fair and gay;  
But only one was true;  
How madly I may rue  
She lies beneath the sodden earth to-day.

The deathly damp among her crowning hair,  
The night upon her eyes—  
Her son in Paradise;  
The gentlest soul that ever slided there.

CITY COUNCIL.—The board of aldermen last night transacted no business. Communications were received from Mr. Speed and Mr. Barbee. Mr. Speed, who holds the office of Mayor now, sent in his former message, and Mr. Barbee, in his communication, stated that he should take immediate steps to regain possession of the office to which he was elected, by application to the Court of Appeals for a suspended sentence until the question can be finally settled by that tribunal.

In the board of councilmen a variety of business was transacted. An ordinance was passed to endorse the bonds of the Fort Wayne railroad to the following amounts and under the following conditions: As soon as the road is ready to receive the iron between Jeffersonville and Charlestown, the city to endorse her bonds for \$100,000; between Charlestown and Lexington, the city to endorse her bonds to the amount of \$124,000; from Lexington to Paris, \$100,000; and from Paris to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, \$88,000; provided that the road shall not cost more than \$12,500 per mile, and that the bonds shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than the purchase of railroad iron.

Communications from Messrs. Barbee and Speed of a similar character as those to the board of aldermen were received. The decision of Judge Bullock was read and ordered to be spread upon the proceedings.

The salary ordinance from the Board of Aldermen was amended as follows: Auditor from \$1200 to \$1400, assessor from \$1200 to \$1500, engineer from \$1200 to \$1400, physicians of the Eastern and Western districts from \$400 to \$500 each, alms house keeper from \$600 to \$500, clerks of the council from \$800 to \$700 each, and watchmen from \$1.50 to \$2. The ordinance passed—12 to 3.

Various accounts were allowed.

An ordinance to tax hucksters \$100 annually was passed.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the revision committee, reported against an ordinance introduced by Dr. Raphael permitting tavern-keepers, apothecaries, livery stable keepers, confectionaries, bakers, restaurants, and barbershops to keep open on Sunday. The report was not concurred in, and the ordinance was referred to a select committee consisting of Dr. Raphael and Messrs. D'Uval and Beatty.

The council meets on Thursday evening next.

ANOTHER QUIET TRIP.—The A. L. Shotwell arrived last night, making the trip from New Orleans to his port in 5 days 3 hours and 38 minutes—the quietest time made this season. We have received, by her New Orleans papers to last Saturday evening and a copy of her memorandum, which gives the particulars of the trip.

CONSUMPTION OF IRON AT SEBASTOPOL.—If the Russian war shall have the effect to diminish the manufacture of railway iron in England, it seems likely to create a demand for iron in the shape of cannon balls and shells, quite equal to, if not exceeding, the diminution in the amount required for railroads. By the last steamer's news we learn that the allies have five hundred guns playing on Sebastopol, firing one hundred and twenty rounds daily. We calculate that fifty of those shot and shells will weigh one ton. At every round fired, there will be of course ten tons and each day twelve hundred tons weight of cannon-balls and shells thrown into Sebastopol. The bombardment at the latest dates had lasted twelve days, and, of course there had been thrown into the town, in that time, fourteen thousand four hundred tons of iron. It is probable that the Russians may have hurled back at the allies nearly the same weight of metal, and it is safe to compute the total consumption of iron in the siege of Sebastopol for these twelve days at twenty-five thousand tons. This iron, thus thrown away and wasted in war in the brief period of twelve days, would furnish the metal required to construct about 2,300 miles of railroad.

How convenient the editor of the Journal finds it to make assertions. "Why is it," says he, "that you never said a solitary word against the doings in Kansas?" The readers of the Democrat know how much truth there is in the implied assertion of the Journal.—Democrat.

We certainly find it easy to make assertions and not difficult to maintain the truth of those we do make. If the "implied assertion of the Journal" that the editor of the Democrat had not said a word against the doings in Kansas was an error, let him show the fact by citation of date and paragraph. We are open to conviction.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The Cincinnati police, on Wednesday, arrested a man named Geo. H. Cady on the steamer Boston, and on searching his stateroom and person found \$5,535, in "fives" and "tens" on the Farmers' Bank of Charleston, Va. The police proceeded to a house of questionable character, kept by a Mrs. Williams, where they found a man named Arnold. On searching the premises, they discovered about \$20,000 of the same description of money; mostly in sheets. Mrs. Williams and Arnold were taken into custody.

SHIPMENTS OF PITTSBURG COAL.—We learn from Mr. Watson that the boats laden with Pittsburg coal which have passed through the canal this season number 90, or 45 pair. They averaged 26,000 bushels to the pair, which makes the total quantity shipped 1,170,000 bushels. The boats were destined for New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, and other towns.

Four on, we can endure.—Southern Dem.

We suspect that this is what the editor of the Southern Democrat is in the habit of saying when the bar-keeper is pouring out liquor for him.

The editor of the Democrat occasionally undertakes to tell what the Journal will say. We think he had better learn to state correctly what it has said before venturing upon speculations as to what it will say hereafter.

We have received from Smithland a new paper called the Smithland Weekly Courier. It is edited by Ransom Bennett, Esq. It is well edited and very handsomely printed.

The Charleston News says that we should "fight the devil with fire." Certainly not. It would be wiser to fight him with something he is less used to.

The editor of the Southern Democrat wants to know what makes us so smart. If we are smart it must be for the same reason that he is stupid—can't help it.

The river, last evening, had fallen about 7 inches, leaving 6 feet 8 inches water in the canal and about 5 feet in the pass on the falls. Weather pleasant.

THE R. J. WARD.—This great steamer reached Portland at 15 minutes after 10 o'clock last night, making the trip from New Orleans to this port in 5 days 4 hours and 45 minutes. She was crowded with passengers, and has proved by this run that her speed corresponds with all her other good qualities. We thank Messrs. Woolfolk and Gray, her attentive clerks, for New Orleans papers of last Saturday evening and a copy of her memorandum.

The following statement was furnished by the officers of the Ward:

The Ward left New Orleans with no preparation whatever for a run with any boat, having been advertised for that day and hour some time in advance, and paying no attention to the departure of any boat, and she is now advertised for the balance of the season and will leave as advertised, and, although her officers desire it to be understood by all parties that they do not wish the Ward to be considered a racing boat, yet they shall not be deterred at any time from showing that, in addition to the comforts which she lays claim to, she has speed equal to any boat on the river.

MOVEMENT AGAINST ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—In the New York Board of Supervisors, on Monday, Alderman Briggs offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the committee on annual taxes:

Whereas, The property of John Hughes, amounting to several millions of dollars, will avert to his legitimate issue when he dies: therefore

Resolved, That all the property of John Hughes which will avert to his legitimate heirs when he dies, be and is hereby taxed, like the property of Wm. B. Astor, or that of any other individual of the city.

The well-known Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal gives in the following letter a new view of the purpose of Gov. Reeder's visit to Washington. If this view is correct, the Governor is a firmer and more fearless public functionary than either his enemies or his friends have believed him to be:

WASHINGTON, May 7.

It has been generally, but erroneously, understood and reported by the press, that the object of Gov. Reeder's visit to this city, at the present time, is to lay before the Executive Government some questions in relation to his official conduct. This is far from being the fact. It is not necessary for him to make any appeal to the Federal Government, either for a decision upon legal questions or for protection.

He has acted in conformity with the laws, and has fully carried out the principles of the Nebraska bill, so far as his action was concerned. He left no undecided questions, and it is for the disaffected, not for him, to make an appeal to the President from his decision of acts. The fact is that the President has taken no cognizance of any question on the subject of Gov. Reeder's administration, and has not been called upon to do so.

No question whatever in regard to this matter has been referred to the law officer of the government, though Gov. Reeder suggested to those who objected to some of his decisions, as to the legality of the election returns, that they could have the question referred to the U. S. Attorney General.

Gov. Reeder is here to receive instructions and money for carrying into effect several liberal acts of the late Congress for military post roads and other improvements in the territory. When he returns he will take with him his family, which I mention as a proof that he has no doubt of his ability to maintain his authority and preserve law and order in the territory, notwithstanding the threats of some of his opponents, on the Missouri border, to eject him by force.

The new election which Gov. Reeder has ordered on the 22d will not probably be attended with any disturbances or irregularities. The Missourians have no motive to interfere in that election, because they have already secured a majority in the Legislature, independently of the vacancies to be filled at the coming election.

GREAT FALLING OFF IN OUR SHIPMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS TO EUROPE.—Hunt's Commercial Chronicle and Review gives the following comparison of the amounts of breadstuffs exported from New York to foreign ports between January 1st and April 14th this year and last:

	1854.	1855.
Wheat flour, barrels	411,568	141,714
Rye flour,	4,605	9,517
Cornmeal,	26,599	15,958
Wheat, bushels	1,013,893	28,803
Rye,	304,062	5,139
Oats,	5,753	12,111
Corn,	1,569,004	1,254,658

KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The Nashville Whig, of Wednesday, says:

The rumor was pretty current yesterday that there was a State convention of this impalpable party in town, and that they had unanimously nominated Col. Gentry as their candidate for Governor. That the city has been full of strangers during the week is certain.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

### PROTRACTED MEETING.

Rev. D. P. Henderson, of Mo., is still in our city and is continuing his interesting meeting in the Christian Chapel, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. The audiences are large and attentive. Many are being converted to the Christian religion under his labors. He is a very argumentative and popular pulpit orator. He speaks with great ease, fluency, and effect. It is very evident that he has studied logic with much care. He repudiates the modern notion of revivalism, and urges on his audience calmness, composure of mind, and a firm determination to sacrifice everything for the truth of the Christian religion. The very best and most intelligent of our citizens flock to hear him. He is now delivering a course of lectures on "The True Church of Christ." This evening he will deliver his 4th lecture on the "Family Name and Creed" of the Church of Christ. We understand that he will remain in the city until next week.

Rev. Mr. H. belongs to the corps editorial, and is publishing a monthly periodical called "The Christian Evangelist," which is printed at his office in Fort Wayne, Ind., and is issued simultaneously at that place and Desoto and Canton, Mo. He is also the founder of Christian University in Lewis county, Mo., which is destined to be one of the most splendid edifices in the valley of the Mississippi. We understand that Mr. H. has procured \$110,000 for this institute and that he is still making efforts for \$100,000 more. Success, therefore, to such praiseworthy efforts, and success to this able and philanthropic Divine.

# EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1855.

Some of our carriers are sick and their substitutes are not thoroughly acquainted with the routes. If any of our subscribers fail to receive their papers, they will please notify us of it.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH—Outside Secretary of the Police Investigating Committee of the Board of Aldermen, City of New York.—The city of New York is blessed at this time with an alderman named Briggs who is worth his weight in gold to those who can make anything by laughing. As chairman of a committee to inquire into the nativity of the members of the police corps of the city of New York, he has played antics for some time that were decidedly rich. We hope that he is related to the Briggs who has been immortalized in Punch, by the burin of Leach. He should have some consanguinity with that hero.

Alderman Briggs has just made a new demonstration of his talents which is worth republishing in this region. The alderman enters into such minute particulars of the history of his chum, Stephen H. Branch, as to show that Prescott and Bancroft may as well look to their laurels. The history of the said S. H. Branch is of some interest to some people in Louisville, and we give him the benefit of a republication of Alderman Briggs's report to the board of New York aldermen, made on Monday last. The alderman broke loose in the following style:

*Report of the Special Police Committee Respecting the Salary, &c., of Stephen H. Branch, as Outside Secretary.*

Alderman Hendrick recently offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the chairman of the special committee employed in investigating matters connected with the police department be, and he is hereby directed to report to this board by what authority he has employed an outside secretary, what compensation is to be allowed to Stephen H. Branch, Esq., the historian and traveler, for his services, and who is to pay the same.

In response to the above, the special police committee will observe that in consequence of the recent laborious duties of the clerks of the common council, they determined to pay no one outside secretary, and one who was fully equal to meet the extraordinary emergencies with which they found themselves surrounded, in casting their eyes over this mighty city, with six hundred thousand souls, they were so fortunate as to obtain, with his most obstinate reluctance, the valuable services of a patriotic American gentleman, more than ordinarily distinguished as a phreno-mnemotechnic, and as a man of science, and jurist, and as a faithful traveler in perilous lands. That he is a native of Providence, R. I., a State that reared the "Rhode Island Line," a band of courageous patriots, on whom Washington relied in the darkest hour of the revolution—a State that established the first cotton factory on this continent, and gave birth to Green and Perry, those illustrious soldiers on land and sea.

With such a pedigree, and with such intelligence and experience as he possesses, the committee lost no time in earnestly requesting him to become their outside secretary. On requesting Mr. Branch's for his patriotic, protracted, arduous, and faithful services, they were amazed to learn that he magnanimously besought the committee to give to Alderman Herrick, the mover of the resolution, whatever they considered a fair equivalent for his services, as a slight testimonial of regard for that gentleman's undeviating fidelity to the municipal treasury, and to the tax-payers of the city and county of New York, since he has been alderman of the nineteenth ward.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN H. BRIGGS,  
Chairman of the Special Police Investigating Committee.

Alderman Briggs is either not fully posted up on the history of his hero, or he suppresses valuable truths respecting his career. This huge, black-whiskered S. H. Branch came out West once for a career, and dabbled in the number of the citizens of Louisville each out of five dollars.

He signed a pledge to Professor Gouraud, in common with hosts of others, setting forth that he would not attempt to touch the Professor's system of phreno-mnemotechny, which he was about to learn, without a certificate from that gentleman that he was able to teach the science. But before the course of lectures was completed in New York, Branch came out here and undertook to teach what he did not know himself. A number of persons paid him in advance for his instruction, but, when the news of his attempts reached the city of New York, the press of that city unanimously denounced him as a scoundrel. The Courier and Enquirer and the Tribune were especially severe upon him. The Hon. B. F. Butler, a member of Gouraud's class, reached here one Sunday morning, about the time that the New York papers came out with these denunciations, and Branch made an effort to get that gentleman to hide the stain upon his character, but Mr. Butler treated him with unmitigated contempt.

Branch assured his class that he was going to make a temporary visit to New York to inflict public chastisement upon Col. Webb and the editor of the Tribune, and he would then return and fulfil the engagement which he had made with his class, and for which they had paid him. But the said Stephen H. Branch has never shown his face in Louisville since his flight, and it was fortunate for him that he did not, for his plundered and humbugged class had made up their minds to give him a coat of tar and feathers immediately upon his return to Louisville.

Such is Alderman Briggs's hero. We should scarcely have supposed that he would risk himself before a New York public after the well-founded denunciations of the New York press, denunciations to which he quietly submitted at that time, and which still bear upon him heavily enough to exclude him from the society of all decent and honorable men. How his cheeks must have burned when Alderman Briggs called him a phreno-mnemotechnist!

An Irishman named John McCarthy was killed at a German drinking saloon, at Chicago, on Tuesday, by its proprietor, Charles Adlerbaum.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, the St. Louis Democrat, the Boonville Observer, the Hannibal Messenger, the Glasgow Times, the Fulton Telegraph, and other respectable papers of the 4th inst. When the writer says that one barrel of the Breckinridge coal will last as long as two barrels of the Pittsburg, he does not mean that this will be the result if equal quantities in bulk or weight of the two kinds of coal are kept in the grate. But a small quantity of the Breckinridge coal makes as much flame and heat as three or four times the same quantity of Pittsburg, and thus a barrel of the former article will last much longer than a barrel of the latter:

*Breckinridge Cannel Coal.*—We copy the following from the New Orleans Crescent of the 4th inst. When the writer says that one barrel of the Breckinridge coal will last as long as two barrels of the Pittsburg, he does not mean that this will be the result if equal quantities in bulk or weight of the two kinds of coal are kept in the grate. But a small quantity of the Breckinridge coal makes as much flame and heat as three or four times the same quantity of Pittsburg, and thus a barrel of the former article will last much longer than a barrel of the latter:

The light is breaking upon the Western horizon looks very much like the lurid flame of civil war. It is a solemn crisis that now depends over the country. We know that agents are out, from western Missouri, striving to excite the people of the rest of the State to join them in the violent proceedings they have already started in Platte county.

If they succeed, Missouri will soon be in a flame. It will spread to the South, and the Union itself will perish like a burnt scroll!

It is a time for every patriot to be cool and firm. Our country must not perish thus. Our homes, property, wives, and children must not be given up to civil war, to mob law and anarchy, to serve the purpose of a few desperate politicians. But there is great cause of alarm, and we warn our friends throughout the State that a volcano will speedily burst under their feet, and destroy the State and the Union, unless they have virtue, prudence, and courage enough to resist approaches that will be made to them.

We speak advisedly with regard to this matter, and, after giving it a fair trial, pronounce it the best and cheapest coal we have ever used. We look upon its general introduction here as a matter of great importance, feeling satisfied that when a fair trial is made it will in every instance give satisfaction.

*COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.*—A forthcoming work on "The Ins and Outs of Paris, or Paris by Day and Night," by the Baron de Marguerittes, has the following about courtship and marriage in France. It is full of novelty for this latitude, and will be read with interest. We quote from the advanced sheets of this new and interesting book, which have been politely furnished us by the publisher, Wm. White Smith, 195 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

This is the way they court in France:—One lady says to another:

"My daughter is eighteen. She has so much. (Every girl has a dowry if it be but five hundred francs.) You see so many young men—cannot you think of one to suit her?"

Of course the lady can, for men are as eager, in France, to marry, as the girls are to get husbands. It is an increase of fortune, and a patent of respectability, in all stations, in all professions. The young man is spoken to, and of course the young lady named him. A party is given, and they meet. Or sometimes the girl is taken to the Opera, and the lover examines her through his glass. If satisfied with the survey, he is allowed to pay a visit. Then the girl, supposed to be in entire ignorance up to this point, is asked how she would like so-and-so for a husband.

Now, it is but just to say, that, if the girl does not approve, the negotiation goes no further. But as she has never spoken to this suitor, and knows she will not speak to any future suitor, if the man is tolerably good-looking, and the tailor has done his duty, why she—being assured by her parents that the money is all right—generally says, "yes." Then the mamma of the bridegroom comes one evening when the house has been set in order and every one dressed in his best. And after the first salutation she rises, and in a solemn voice asks the hand of Mademoiselle Estelle —, for Mons. Achille —. Then the mamma on the opposite side of the house accepts the offer; Mademoiselle Estelle weeps, and throws herself into her future mamma's arms, whilst the son-in-law embraces the mother of his intended. The papashake hands; the betrothed lovers, released from the maternal arms, mutually bow to each other—and the servants bring in tea. Then the lawyers set to work to draw up the contract; the mamma orders new dresses, etc., for her daughter, and puts new caps and dresses on herself. The bridegroom comes every evening with a grand bouquet, which he offers to Mademoiselle—flirts an hour or two with the mother—bows to the daughter—and goes off.

We are well aware that it is useless to talk to men, when they are highly excited, about the pecuniary loss they must sustain by their violence. They declare that it is principle, not money, they guide their actions. This is well enough, when there is principle enough involved and danger enough imminent, to threaten the loss of liberty and estate. But such a crisis is not at hand in Missouri—and still the people of the Platte country are destroying themselves. Why, even slaveholders would not willingly emigrate into a country and settle down and buy property, where the laws are set aside, and men are mobbed, driven away, and hung without trial by law and appeal to juries.

If the people of Weston, Missouri, do not, of their own accord, proclaim peace and law in their midst—if they permit violence and disregard of the regular forms of law and trial by jury to prevail, as they have lately done, they will ruin all Western Missouri for twenty years to come.

No peacefully disposed person will go there to live. Lands will depreciate in value. Removals from the country will be frequent, and no inquirers to take their places. Farms will be seen everywhere for sale, and no buyers wanting them. The commerce and business of the whole State will suffer a serious and rapid decline.

*INDIANA UNIVERSITY.*—We have received in pamphlet form the addresses of Governor Wright and the Rev. W. M. Daily, D. D., delivered at the installation of the last named gentleman as president of the Indiana University August 2, 1854. These orations are productions of marked ability and eloquence, highly creditable to the gentlemen by whom they were delivered. That of Gov. Wright contains some reflections and advice that it will be well for the faculties in the colleges and universities of the various States of this Union to consider and adopt. Of this character is the following sentence, which will serve as a specimen:

The systems of political economy taught in our colleges do not, it seems to me, sir, attach sufficient importance to the interests, rights, and duties of our State governments. A wise administration of the affairs of the State governments will impart wisdom and strength to the national councils; and that is a wise policy which in all ordinary cases throws the several States of the Union upon their own resources, and confines the action of the General Government to the exercise of those powers clearly granted to it by the Constitution. The desire to foster strong attachments to our State interests, and to fix in the minds of students a true appreciation of our State rights, should never be permitted to degenerate into a feeling of prejudice against any other portion of the Union. The instructors of the youth of the present day should labor to establish feelings of friendship, harmony, and peace among the citizens of our widely extended republic. The richest promise is to the peace-maker; and this promise extends not only to individuals, but to communities, States, and nations.

*AGRICULTURAL DIVISION OF THE PATENT OFFICE.*—*Cultivation of the Zante Currant.*—There have been introduced from France the cuttings of the Zante currant—a variety of small grape which have been distributed in the Middle and Western States. This variety of fruit, so well known as entering into the composition of some parts of domestic cookery, should it succeed, will add to the numerous varieties of choice fruit which have been introduced within the last few years into our country.

*GRAPES FOR CONSUMPTION.*—The use of grapes as an article of food is much recommended in cases of consumption. They contain a large quantity of grape sugar, the kind which most nearly resembles milk sugar in its character and composition, which also is very useful for consumptions, it having a great attraction for oxygen, and therefore readily affording materials for respiration.

*MARRIED.*

In St. Paul's Church, on Thursday, the 10th inst., by Rev. Henry H. Johnson, Mr. Q. C. GRANT, of Mississippi, to Miss Olivia J. COOPER, of Louisville, of this city.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH—Outside Secretary of the Police Investigating Committee of the Board of Aldermen, City of New York.—The city of New York is blessed at this time with an alderman named Briggs who is worth his weight in gold to those who can make anything by laughing. As chairman of a committee to inquire into the nativity of the members of the police corps of the city of New York, he has played antics for some time that were decidedly rich. We hope that he is related to the Briggs who has been immortalized in Punch, by the burin of Leach. He should have some consanguinity with that hero.

Alderman Briggs has just made a new demonstration of his talents which is worth republishing in this region. The alderman enters into such minute particulars of the history of his chum, Stephen H. Branch, as to show that Prescott and Bancroft may as well look to their laurels. The history of the said S. H. Branch is of some interest to some people in Louisville, and we give him the benefit of a republication of Alderman Briggs's report to the board of New York aldermen, made on Monday last. The alderman broke loose in the following style:

*Report of the Special Police Committee Respecting the Salary, &c., of Stephen H. Branch, as Outside Secretary.*

Alderman Hendrick recently offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the chairman of the special committee employed in investigating matters connected with the police department be, and he is hereby directed to report to this board by what authority he has employed an outside secretary, what compensation is to be allowed to Stephen H. Branch, Esq., the historian and traveler, for his services, and who is to pay the same.

In response to the above, the special police committee will observe that in consequence of the recent laborious duties of the clerks of the common council, they determined to pay no one outside secretary, and one who was fully equal to meet the extraordinary emergencies with which they found themselves surrounded, in casting their eyes over this mighty city, with six hundred thousand souls, they were so fortunate as to obtain, with his most obstinate reluctance, the valuable services of a patriotic American gentleman, more than ordinarily distinguished as a phreno-mnemotechnic, and as a man of science, and jurist, and as a faithful traveler in perilous lands. That he is a native of Providence, R. I., a State that reared the "Rhode Island Line," a band of courageous patriots, on whom Washington relied in the darkest hour of the revolution—a State that established the first cotton factory on this continent, and gave birth to Green and Perry, those illustrious soldiers on land and sea.

With such a pedigree, and with such intelligence and experience as he possesses, the committee lost no time in earnestly requesting him to become their outside secretary. On requesting Mr. Branch's for his patriotic, protracted, arduous, and faithful services, they were amazed to learn that he magnanimously besought the committee to give to Alderman Herrick, the mover of the resolution, whatever they considered a fair equivalent for his services, as a slight testimonial of regard for that gentleman's undeviating fidelity to the municipal treasury, and to the tax-payers of the city and county of New York, since he has been alderman of the nineteenth ward.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN H. BRIGGS,  
Chairman of the Special Police Investigating Committee.

Alderman Briggs is either not fully posted up on the history of his hero, or he suppresses valuable truths respecting his career. This huge, black-whiskered S. H. Branch came out West once for a career, and dabbled in the number of the citizens of Louisville each out of five dollars.

He signed a pledge to Professor Gouraud, in common with hosts of others, setting forth that he would not attempt to touch the Professor's system of phreno-mnemotechny, which he was about to learn, without a certificate from that gentleman that he was able to teach the science. But before the course of lectures was completed in New York, Branch came out here and undertook to teach what he did not know himself. A number of persons paid him in advance for his instruction, but, when the news of his attempts reached the city of New York, the press of that city unanimously denounced him as a scoundrel. The Courier and Enquirer and the Tribune were especially severe upon him. The Hon. B. F. Butler, a member of Gouraud's class, reached here one Sunday morning, about the time that the New York papers came out with these denunciations, and Branch made an effort to get that gentleman to hide the stain upon his character, but Mr. Butler treated him with unmitigated contempt.

Branch assured his class that he was going to make a temporary visit to New York to inflict public chastisement upon Col. Webb and the editor of the Tribune, and he would then return and fulfil the engagement which he had made with his class, and for which they had paid him. But the said Stephen H. Branch has never shown his face in Louisville since his flight, and it was fortunate for him that he did not, for his plundered and humbugged class had made up their minds to give him a coat of tar and feathers immediately upon his return to Louisville.

Such is Alderman Briggs's hero. We should scarcely have supposed that he would risk himself before a New York public after the well-founded denunciations of the New York press, denunciations to which he quietly submitted at that time, and which still bear upon him heavily enough to exclude him from the society of all decent and honorable men. How his cheeks must have burned when Alderman Briggs called him a phreno-mnemotechnist!

An Irishman named John McCarthy was killed at a German drinking saloon, at Chicago, on Tuesday, by its proprietor, Charles Adlerbaum.

*BRECKINRIDGE CANAL COAL.*—We copy the following from the New Orleans Crescent of the 4th inst. When the writer says that one barrel of the Breckinridge coal will last as long as two barrels of the Pittsburg, he does not mean that this will be the result if equal quantities in bulk or weight of the two kinds of coal are kept in the grate. But a small quantity of the Breckinridge coal makes as much flame and heat as three or four times the same quantity of Pittsburg, and thus a barrel of the former article will last much longer than a barrel of the latter:

*GERMAN PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.*

NY are wishing to buy a German Printing Office, a ding type enough for a daily paper, also a Job Office and all necessary fixtures, can be supplied upon application at this office. The materials have been used but little, and are excellent condition. It will be sold at a fair price either for cash or upon credit, with good security.

Louisville Journal Office, May 8—djb&lb

*Pensions and Bounty Land.*

THE undersigned will prepare claims for Bounty Land or Pensions under any of the acts of Congress. He will also buy and sell Land Warrants. ISHAM HENDERSON, Louisville Journal Office, May 8, 1855.—djb&lb

*For Rent.*

AN UNEXPIRED LEASE OF ONE AND THREE QUARTER YEARS ON A TWO STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, owned by Mrs. J. P. Bnl, situated on south side of Walnut and one door west of Third street. Inquire of msl&kb

T. P. JACOB.

*Flour.*

300 bbls extra Missouri family Flour;

100 bbls extra Indiana do do;

200 bbls superfine do do;

100 bbls mfl. do do;

In store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, corner Fifth and Market st.

T. P. JACOB.

*FRESH GOODS.*—100 dozen Men's and Boys' Cavalier, Shangha, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, and Say-Night style of Hats, which we are selling at very low prices.

m10/bbl POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

*Straw Goods per Express.*

RECEIVED this morning, 100 dozen Men's and Boys' Leg-horn Hats, which we will sell at a small advance for cash.

m10/bbl POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

*Fresh Arrival—Heavy Plated Silver Cas-*

*ters.*

JUST received this day, per Adams & Co.'s Express, an interesting collection of Fancy Decorated

and Gilded Toilet Ware. For sale at New York prices.

m10/bbl A. YAEGER & CO.

*Beautiful China, Dining, and Tea Ware.*



